

Miscellaneous.

From the Savannah Georgian.
Royal Charity and Royal Extravagance.—We cut the following from the late news by the Great Western:
"A Queen's letter, inviting contributions from religious congregations, for the relief of the industrious population in the manufacturing districts, is said to have been resolved upon by Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London."

The same papers contain an account of the Queen's fancy-dress ball, which was got up in a splendid and costly manner. The descriptions of the affair are drawn in the most vivid and gorgeous colors. The blaze of diamonds—the costly head-dresses—the rich costumes—the cloths of silver—the ornaments of pearl and gold—and the immense profusion of wealth displayed in all the dresses and arrangements of the occasion, are spoken of by the London Journals as excelling in magnificence and grandeur every thing of the kind heretofore seen at court. Attractive as this show must have been, the sober feelings of morality are repelled from such glaring spectacles of wealth; and can discover in them ought but lavish and sinful extravagance, so long as hundreds of thousands of the Queen's subjects are starving and dying in misery and want. Such a scene at the palace is but a mocking of the weavers' sorrows and the operatives' woe; and there is something almost of liteness in the idea of the Queen's "inviting contributions from religious congregations for relief of the industrious population in the manufacturing districts," while she and her court are squandering, in such gewgaw and senseless follies, sums which would relieve the necessities of half her famishing subjects. The following list comprises part of the annuities paid by the government to members of the royal family.

Her Majesty Adelaide, Queen Dowager,	£100,000
Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother,	50,000
Prince Leopold, King of the Belgians,	50,000
Duke of Cambridge,	27,000
Duke of Sussex,	21,000
Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover,	21,000
Princess Mary, now Duchess of Gloucester,	15,558
Princess Sophia,	15,558
Princess Augusta,	11,216
Princess Sophia of Gloucester,	7,000
	£319,132

About one million five hundred thousand dollars spent annually on these persons, besides the excessive charge of supporting the Queen, Prince Albert, the little Prince and Princess, three palaces, &c., amounting to several millions a year. These sums are wrong from this scanty earnings of the poor, grinding them in deeper poverty, that the bloated pride of English aristocracy may revel in diamonds and luxury, and splendor. Such is royalty. It has no eye to pity—no ear to hear the wail of poverty—no heart to feel for the every-day distress of every-day life. We know that there is often much talk about His Majesty and Her Majesty having "graciously given" this sum, and that, to such and such a charity; but the formal gift is paltry and insignificant, compared with even the mite which the poor widow cast into the treasury of the Temple.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Doctor Payenne, who yesterday, in the presence of many scientific men of undoubted skill and great reputation, descended below the surface of the great well in the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and remained there for the space of three hours, shut up within the diving bell, and totally excluded from all possibility of obtaining external air, inasmuch as the only aperture by means of which air is supplied to the ordinary tenants of this diving apparatus was completely and effectually closed up. The sole apparatus with which Dr. Payenne provided himself was a small square box, which he carried down with him, and in which it must be presumed were contained the magical ingredients by means of which he kept life in himself during his prolonged sojourn under water. A lighted candle was also, for the convenience more of the spectators than of the experimenter, taken down with him, and on his return to the surface after his three hours stay, Dr. Payenne protested that it had given him as much trouble to keep the flame burning as it would have done to have supplied the means of breathing below the surface of the water to seven ordinary men.

As some fears were entertained by the gentlemen who witnessed the experiment, lest, in his arduous endeavor to accomplish an apparent impossibility, Dr. Payenne should (like another celebrated, but less fortunate experimenter, the late Mr. Samuel Scott, of Waterloo-bridge memory) incur a danger of which he himself was unconscious, and to which he might fall a victim unawares even to himself, it was arranged previous to his descent, that he should give a signal every five minutes during his stay under water, an engagement which he punctually fulfilled to the great gratification of the spectators, who sat wondering what the experimenter could be about, and how he contrived to get his supply of air.

At the expiration of the three hours Dr. Payenne made his appearance again, without seeming in the slightest degree exhausted or inconvenienced, but, on the contrary, expressing an earnest desire to renew the experiment if any person present remained incredulous as to what he had witnessed. On inquiry, Dr. Payenne stated that the mode by which he sustained life beneath the surface of the water was so simple that a child might practice it successfully and that there was no danger that the materials would be exhausted however prolonged the stay, or whatever might be the number of persons dependent upon them for the means of breathing; as a proof of the perfect calmness with which the experiment was conducted, Dr. Payenne registered the variations of the thermometer, which he carried down with him, every 10 or 12 minutes, the result showing a difference only of 13 degrees, the two extremes being 59.4 and 61 degrees. The ex-

perimentalist further stated, that he had first essayed the efficacy of his process in a chamber hermetically sealed, and that he had never an opportunity afforded him of making a trial under water before the occasion at present referred to.

The results were perfectly satisfactory, though at the same time they appeared very surprising to the persons assembled to witness the experiment, and there will be little or no doubt felt as to the reality of the whole proceeding, when we state that amongst the most attentive and watchful observers of the process were General Pasley, of the royal engineers; Professor Faraday, Sir W. Baynes, Bart; Capt. Kerr, Mr. Vigors, and several other scientific persons.—*London Paper.*

Translated from the "Courrier des Etats Unis," NANTES, April 18, 1842.

Sir—Whilst our landed proprietors and our shipping merchants are fiercely battling on the Sugar question, you will learn doubtless with pleasure the great discovery just made, and which, in creating a new species of industry, will cause the Cane and the Beet Root to move on handsomely. I lately asked for and have this day learnt that a patent has just been awarded to me for a new species of Light obtained from Sugar, combined with substance of a trifling value. The Light thus obtained is as brilliant as that from Gas and furnished at a much less cost.

Happy indeed am I, after 5 years' researches and perseverance to have obtained such a result! Hence courage to our West India and Beet Root Planters! The consumption of Sugar is going to be so great that the Planters will hereafter find a ready sale for their staple, and they may from this time forward redouble their efforts to produce still more sugar.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
HESNART, Planter.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.

Latest from Texas.—The steam packet New York, Capt. Wright, arrived at this port yesterday from Galveston. She brought us files of Texas, papers to the 21st inst.

There is little—we may say nothing—new relative to the contemplated invasion by Texas, so much talked of and so eagerly desired by the great body of the people. Whatever may be the intentions of General Houston, it is evident that he does not mean to disclose them till Congress meets, which will be in a few days.

In the meantime the spirit of surmise is busy among the people—some asserting that the President wishes to "lodge" the war, others that he but "hides his time" to commence and carry it on with vigor. A number of men left Galveston lately to join the army at Corpus Christi; their arrival there, it is thought, will dispel the dissatisfaction that exists among the troops, who are tired of inactivity and eager to commence the campaign.

The American schooner captured off the Belize by the Texian sloop Washington has been released by the court of admiralty, as also her cargo, with the exception of some powder which did not appear on the manifest, and is still under consideration.

A man named Cook was shot in Galveston on the morning of the 17th inst. by J. L. Briggs, of that city. Cook previously stabbed Briggs.

Cook was a brother and accomplice of the notorious Johnson Cook, who was engaged with Carter in so many murders in Florida and Mississippi, and was taken in Galveston some three years since by Sheriff Wilson, carried back to Mississippi and there hung. He (the one killed on the 17th) had been at Galveston but a short time. He is said to have been with the Florida Indians in company with his brother. He was driven from the Red Lands by the Regulars last fall, and afterwards attempted to shoot a man and was himself shot and left for dead in Harris county.

The crops of Cotton on the Colorado and Brazos are exceedingly fine. Some of the Cotton even on the 31st of May had bolls completely formed ready to burst. The field of Mr. Jonathan Burleson, consisting of fifty acres, near Bastrop, is of the very finest description. The Corn crop is not so promising in most sections; not half a crop will be made, owing to the severe drought.

A Mexican was lately captured and hung in the vicinity of Texana, who was attempting to run away with a negro girl belonging to a citizen of that place, and with whom he had been living as his wife. Another Mexican was discovered lurking upon a plantation near San Felipe. The owner of the plantation arrested him, and after making inquiry found that he had been enticing several of his slaves to run away with him to Mexico. The rogue confessed his crime, and the planter ordered one of his slaves to cut off both his ears, which was done. The infliction of these punishments show that the court of Judge Lynch is in session in that quarter.

A. P. Thompson has been elected Chief Justice of Harrison county, in the room of the Hon. Isaac N. Moreland, deceased. Mr. Moreland was one of the heroes of San Jacinto and commanded the artillery company at that memorable battle.

A man was killed recently at the Canvasso, six miles above La Bahia, by a party of Mexicans in the disguise of Indians. When found his body was sticking full of arrows. It is supposed that he was a member of Capt. Scott's company of volunteers.—*Picayune.*

Tariff Regulations.—We learn that the Collector of this port has received a letter from the Treasury Department, dated the 23d ult., directing duties to be collected, in accordance with the acts of 1833, and September, 1841; and that a subsequent letter dated the 25th ult., directing the fact that the tariff bill had passed both Houses, but still requires the assent of the President to become a law, directs the duties to be collected "after the 30th June provisionally as on the 1st day of that month, and in the manner required by the circular of the 23d, and to defer the ascertainment of the duties proper to be finally exacted, and the decision as to the mode of payment to be enforced until advised further," which will be done by a circular to be issued on the 1st July. From these instructions it is inferred that the rate of duty

to be collected will be the same after the 30th June, as it was before, and the mode of payment cash provisionally until further instructions—the value to be ascertained by the Appraisers.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1842.

¶ We acknowledge the receipt of a number of public documents and newspapers from the Hon. F. W. Pickens, for which we return him our thanks.

¶ To enable us to lay before our readers the Message No. 3, of Mr. Tyler, we have been forced to lay aside some important matter which was intended for this week's paper.

The New Orleans General Council have passed an Ordinance, for the licensing of brokers, to take effect after the 1st of July. The tax for a license is laid at \$4000.

We understand, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist,) that, at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health on the 1st inst., the health of the city was reported to be as good as usual at this time of the year, the few cases of fever being of a mild type, without any symptoms of malignancy.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed resolutions, condemning the Bankrupt Act, and further appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point. The members of Congress from that state are instructed accordingly.

Two resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania by a vote of 55 to 35; one declaring "any impost of duties on foreign commerce coming into the United States, beyond what may be necessary for revenue, oppressive to the consumer," and the other resolution, pronouncing the distribution act of Congress unwise and inexpedient: the members of Congress from that state are instructed accordingly.

Execution.—The boy Peter, the property of Mr. Sturgis, (says the Constitutionalist,) who was sentenced to be hung some time since for the crime of murder, and was resented by the Governor until the 1st inst., suffered the penalty of his sentence. The concourse of spectators was not large, and on the scaffold he gave every evidence of sincere repentance, and met his fate with that firmness not often witnessed on such occasions.

Texas.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, received by a gentleman of this village, from a friend in Texas, from which we extract the following:

"I believe Houston has the interest of the country at heart, and that he is the great man of Texas, whilst he remains as sober and attentive to business as at present; I do not think that any other man could control and govern Texas at present, half so well as he."

"It is believed here, that the Hon. Waddy Thompson, U. S. Minister to Mexico, is authorized to purchase Texas for Mexico, and then she will be admitted into the Union."

"Gen. Waddy Thompson, has, through his interposition had 20 of the Santa Fe prisoners released, and it is thought the remainder will be released in the course of six months."

"We have had a long dry spell of weather, about five weeks. Corn is nearly in roasting ears, and should we not have rain shortly our Corn crop will be short. Cotton crops are very good, the Cotton blossoms were to be found on the 15th of May."

We are happy to have in our power to state upon unquestionable authority, that through the interposition of Capt. John Lipscomb, and W. Brooks, Esq., a reconciliation has been effected between the gentlemen at Greenwood, and an entire adjustment of their difficulties, perfectly honorable and satisfactory to all parties. As a misconception of each others motives and purposes, was in all probability the incipient cause of the misunderstanding among these gentlemen, it is hoped for the future, that they will guard against this fruitful source of error and injustice, and close their ears against the insinuations of suspicious and evil disposed persons of all parties, should there be such members in their social circle. They owe it to themselves as the leading and responsible members of the community, in which they live, and as the guardians of the Literary Institutions at that place, not to suffer trivial provocations again to interrupt their harmony, which has been brought about, by the voluntary efforts of the above named gentlemen; the terms of which are highly reasonable and honorable to the moderation and forbearance of each party, as we are informed.—*Communicated.*

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—Having read a communication in your paper of the 18th of May last, signed "Nestor," we coincide with most of the sentiments therein expressed, and think with the writer, that the tenure of the office of our Circuit and other Judges, should be limited to a certain age of the incumbent, say from 60 to 70. We are inclined to think that 65 would be most acceptable. In reading the piece above spoken of, a thought crossed our minds, that we would like to see the candidates express their sentiments on this subject, in the columns of the Advertiser; and say how they will vote if elected. We think that a large majority of the voters of our District and also of the State, are in favor of limiting the term of office of our Judges, and we do insist that the candidates should be made to speak out on this subject. Hoping that each and every one of the candidates for the Legislature, in this district, will consider themselves addressed personally on this subject, and that they will respond to this call, we remain
Yours, &c.
Many Voters of Edgefield.

For the Advertiser.

The Board of Examiners appointed to attend the examination of Mount Prospect Academy, which took place on the 9th and 10th inst. would with pleasure report: That in their opinion the exercises were highly creditable to both Students and Teacher. Without aiming to make invidious distinctions, the Board would mention in particular,

the Classes in English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Algebra, which exhibited a degree of improvement in these interesting and important studies, both honorable to themselves and gratifying to the Committee.

The other Classes in English, and those in the French, Latin and Greek Languages, more than realized the reasonable hopes entertained of them.

The Exercises in Composition and Declamation were also highly creditable, and the Committee are of the opinion, that the Institution, at least, while under the charge of its present able and accomplished Instructor, Mr. Moragne, is deserving of the patronage and support of an enlightened community.

Lewis Patten, J. Cooper,
L. Griffin, Isaac Moragne,
Samuel McGowan, P. S. Brooks.
H. A. Jones,
June, 1842.

For the Advertiser.

The Anniversary of our National Independence, was celebrated by the citizens in the vicinity of Mount Hope Academy, on Saturday the 2d inst. The utmost order and propriety prevailed during the day, each individual appearing desirous of paying the tribute due to departed worth and heroism, in a sober, rational and grateful manner. No bacchanalian shouts disturbed the serenity of the occasion, or, roughly intruded upon the quiet retirement of the spot selected. Bright eyes and pretty faces lent and preserved a wholesome excitement amongst the youthful members of the company, while the grave and elder portion, were happy in the enjoyment of the young, and would entertain each other with exciting traditions of the marvelous escape of some gallant "red," and in recounting deeds of noble daring. By request, Preston S. Brooks, Esq., made a few introductory remarks apropos to the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. J. W. Cooper, in a deliberate, emphatic and spirited tone, after which a manly, striking and highly creditable address was pronounced by Mr. Joseph Abney. The Orator dwelt upon the necessity of preserving a military pride, and by frequent handsome introductions of historical facts, demonstrated that the dignity and power of nations, vanish with the degree in which this emotion is felt.

After partaking of an abundant and admirably served-up dinner, prepared under the supervision of a "fine old country gentleman," Mr. Charles Carter, a veteran of '76, took the head of the table as President of the day, assisted as Vice President, by Reuben Cooper, Esq. It was a source of heartfelt gratification that our old hero was still left amongst us to receive the homage of an admiring people, and the excitement betrayed by the old soldier, at the mention of each incident his memory could grasp, often produced in the spectators an equal contest between a smile and a tear.

The following sentiments were then given and received with becoming enthusiasm.

RESOLUTIONS:
1st. The Day we celebrate.—The Sabbath of Liberty.
2d. The Memory of Washington.
3d. The Memory of Gen. Nathaniel Green.
4th. The Federal Constitution.—While confined to a strict construction, and administered according to the intent of its framers, no fear need be entertained from the safety and perpetuity of the Union.

5th. South Carolina—Great in the Cabinet—greater in the Field.
6th. The Governor of the State.—His mild and conciliating deportment, united to his intellectual accomplishments, have contributed to elevate him to the enviable position he now occupies.

7th. John C. Calhoun.—An accomplished and gifted Statesman, his present attitude in the Senate of the United States, commands the confidence and commendation of his native State, and the admiration of the world.
8th. Gen. Geo. McDuffie.—In the morning of his days, he gallantly guided "the Old Flag Ship of the Union," through political breakers, and now though retired from the political arena, of which he so long was the ornament, he is still zealously advancing his leading interest.

9th. F. W. Pickens.—Our Congressional Representative—firm and independent in defending the political opinions of South Carolina.
10th. The Democratic Party of the United States.—Although defeated in the late Presidential contest, it should not despair of the ultimate and complete success of their principles, "truth is mighty and will prevail."

11th. General Intelligence.—The strongest safeguard of national honor—the only guardian of our institutions incorruptible and inviolable.
12th. Agriculture.—The Nursery of Wisdom, Virtue and Patriotism. No man loves his "Native land," as he who tills it, and none so prompt in his defence, as he who works the hardest.

13th. The Ladies.—Their applause or censure exert a powerful influence on the actions of men; how important then their minds should be impressed with virtuous motives and an elevated moral tone of character.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
By the President.—The spirit of '76—so long as it is cherished by the American people, our country is invincible.
By the Vice President.—Old Ninety Six—A new invasion, would but crown her with new laurels.

By Capt. W. Hensley.—The Declaration of Independence—We should hold it in one hand, and grasp the sword for its defence in the other.
By Jas. Cresswell, Esq.—Popular tumults—At all times disgraceful, when in defiance of law, basely criminal.

By Jas. L. Pope, Esq.—Religion and political freedom—the essence of Democracy.
By T. W. Bradfield—May the next Legislature abolish encampments, and hurl the system into oblivion.

By D. Wate—F. W. Pickens—Our bold and indefatigable Representative in Congress—Always on the watch tower of our free institutions—ready and competent to defend them—the favorite of his constituents.

By Thomas Griffin, Esq.—Candidates and

Cake-carts—Inseparable companions, and ornaments of Muster Grounds.

By Pleasant Bennet, Esq.—The Rhode Island controversy—The mountain labored and Dorr was born.

By D. Bradfield.—The Bankrupt Law and Distribution Bill—alike pernicious. South Carolina has done herself honor by disapproving those foul schemes of legislation.

By John Foy, Esq.—The Militia.—A jest in peace, but our defence in war.—It should be so organized as to merit the motto—"semper paratus."

By C. H. Mathews.—John Quincy Adams.—An imp of his satanic majesty. Though his master was an archangel of light, he was hurled from Heaven for disobedience; and he like fallen, because he cannot be the Dictator of the Federal Government, would destroy the Union.

By B. F. Bunting.—The Ladies of South Carolina—Unsurpassed in point of beauty, virtue and practical talent.

By J. M. Carter.—Texas—May this young and chivalrous republic triumph over Mexican invasion and despotism.

By J. W. Cooper.—The fair sex of South Carolina—A little to the right, and above creation in every thing that's nice.

By Charles Carter, Jr.—The Orator of the Day.—May success attend him in his professional career.

Mr. Abney responded to this sentiment in a feeling manner. He congratulated himself on being a native of the District, and gave the following toast:

Military Ardor.—The preservation of Republics.

By E. Carter.—The fair daughters of Carolina—May they add virtue to beauty—abstract envy from friendship—multiply amiable accomplishments by serenity of temper—divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest degradation.

By H. H. Mays.—Columbus—First in Geography—first in the Ocean, and first in the New World.

By H. Coon.—Women and wine, make men pine.

By ——— Carter.—Women and wine, make men glad.

A letter was received from Dr. R. C. Griffin, regretting that the indisposition of his family prevented his participating in the festivities of the day, and containing the following sentiment: The True Issue.—Shall the People control the Banks, or shall the Banks control the People?—If the latter position be established, our Independence exists only in name, and we will ever wear the chains of an incorporated aristocracy.

Rhode Island.—The war is ended—Gov. Dorr's entrenchment camp has been stormed—ho and his army are scattered—150 prisoners and six cannons have been captured—many men have been thrown into prison—a few in various petty collisions have been hurt and one or two killed. The number of men gathered by Dorr is now said to have been no more than 300—the body of the Suffrage party refused to have anything to do with the attempt, and it is manifest now that the act was one as weak and ill considered in the plan as it was fruitless and disgraceful in the result. It is matter of deep regret that a good cause should have lost its character by excess. Major Davezaz was not in Rhode Island as reported by the Whig papers.—*Charl. Mercury.*

From what we learn from some of the districts in this State where at the last election for the Legislature, a regular party contest was maintained, we are induced to believe, that it is not intended to be renewed this summer. In Abbeville, we understand, that party lines will not be drawn, there being yet but one candidate of the whig faith in the field, and a determination being expressed by many heretofore active partisans, not to be influenced in their votes by party considerations.—The majority in the State is so great, that even if some three or four districts should, after a regular party contest, elect whig members, they would constitute such a small minority as to be powerless. Under these circumstances, and from the additional one, that no election can be held for members of Congress, until after the Legislature shall have met and laid off the districts, we are inclined to think the elections, generally, will be attended with less excitement than usual.—*Pendleton Mess.*

Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, a man was seen to walk to the head of Fraser & Co's wharf, and deliberately throw himself into the water. He soon rose to the surface, but immediately put his head under again, with the apparent determination of drowning himself, and very shortly sunk. Several boats were promptly manned, and made every endeavor to save him, but their efforts were unsuccessful. We learn that the name of the person was Alexander Horro—that he was a native of one of the upper districts of this State, about 40 years of age, and has been long employed as a pilot on the river, formerly in the steamer *Congaree*, and until recently in the steamer *St. Matthews*. His hat was picked up by one of the boats, but his body had not been recovered at sundown last evening. We have heard no cause assigned for the voluntary sacrifice of his life.—*Charleston Courier, July 1.*

Sam Jones and the Prophet.—Captain Peck, of the *Gen. Taylor*, informs us (says the *St. Augustine Herald* of 24th ult.) that yesterday morning he was boarded by Capt. Hubbard, of the U. S. steamer *Narwhal*, from Palatka, who informed him that Sam Jones and the Prophet had sent word to Colonel Worth that they were coming in.

We understand (says the same paper) that preparations are being made to convey to this city the remains of Major Dade and his gallant band, who were massacred on the Withlacoochee, in December, 1835.—*Ibid.*

A Sheriff Tricked.—The Sheriff of Notaway County, Va. a few days ago, conducted a prisoner securely chained to prison, and intended also to deposit some money at the town in which the prisoner stood. After the first day's journey, the Sheriff, upon counting over the money in

his pocket-book, missed a considerable sum. The next night he overhauled his "deposits" again, and again had a portion of them been removed. He then gave the rascal he had with him a thorough overhauling; and in the pocket, which he had made in the heel of his shoe, was found the missing money. The scamp had been comfortably at work, picking the Sheriff's pocket, while on his way to the penitentiary.

Population and Representation of South Carolina.

Attention has already been drawn, by a correspondent, to the re-organization of our Congressional Districts, which must devolve upon the next Legislature, and it is therefore an appropriate time to present to our readers, the statistics of our population in a form bearing directly on this question: The Constitution of the United States says:

"Representation and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

The representative population will therefore be determined by taking the whole number of free persons, and adding thereto 3-fifths of the slaves. And first of the whole State. The free population, (including free colored,) amounts to 267,360.—The whole slave population is 327,038, which, in Federal numbers, or representative power, equals 196,222. The Federal Representative population of the State is therefore 463,582.

By the Apportionment Bill which is now a law, South Carolina has seven Representatives in Congress. Dividing her Federal Numbers by seven, we have 66,226, as the ratio of Representation for our State. From the tables of the last census published in the American Almanac, we have made out a new table, which presents opposite the number of each District, first, the free population, second the Slaves, and third the Federal Numbers. We have not followed the Alphabetical order, but arranged the Districts as they lie on the map, beginning with the Sea-board.

Districts.	Free.	Slaves.	Fed. Num.
Beaufort,	6,212	23,623	24,921
Colleton,	5,302	19,622	17,550
Charleston,	24,122	58,539	59,345
Georgetown,	2,221	15,993	11,776
Horley,	4,181	1,574	5,125
Barrowell,	10,968	10,503	17,267
Orangeburg,	6,585	11,934	13,745
Williamsburg,	3,359	6,998	7,539
Marion,	5,621	5,251	11,331
Sunder,	9,017	18,875	20,342
Edgefield,	15,314	17,588	25,336
Lexington,	7,426	4,685	10,237
Richland,	5,733	10,604	12,131
Darlington,	7,262	6,560	11,789
Kershaw,	4,238	8,043	9,063
Marlboro,	4,230	4,118	6,760
Chesterfield,	5,703	2,871	7,425
Lancaster,	5,672	4,235	8,013
Fairfield,	7,690	12,505	15,163
Chester,	10,225	7,731	14,658
Newberry,	8,445	9,904	14,332
Abbeville,	14,203	15,148	23,291
Laurens,	18,673	8,911	26,000
Union,	10,582	8,354	15,594
York,	11,568	6,825	15,653
Spartanburg,	17,982	5,687	21,294
Greenville,	12,534	5,305	15,717
Anderson,	12,810	5,683	16,219
Pickens,	11,641	2,715	13,270

From the Hamburg Journal.
HAMBURG, S. C., June 23, 1842.

Editors Charleston, Savannah—
Gentlemen:—Your informant is not mistaken in his views relative to "public opinion," in the Bridge case. He can say, moreover, that if the case had been left to a Jury, a verdict would have been awarded to Mr. Shultz without leaving their seats.

Your correspondents "Eye Witnesses and Friends of Truth," say, "there are a few who expected to receive money from Mr. Shultz in the event of his success, whose hopes were blasphemous when they heard the testimony; that on behalf of the defendants being extremely well arranged, and conclusively showing the injustice of Mr. Shultz's claim." True! the testimony of three witnesses; the same number of your letter writers, seem to have succeeded better before you, than before the Chancellor.

There is no accounting for the depravity of mankind these days, in their doings and sayings, even of those of high or low degree. Respecting the good or bad luck of the opening, of Mr. Shultz's Counsel not appearing, and the State Bank of South Carolina with drawing from the suit, your correspondents or any one else, are quite welcome to all the benefits resulting therefrom.

About a pair of horses running away with a carriage, this is true. But this affair, Mr. Shultz has acted as any honest man should do, for he has made full and satisfactory arrangements with the owner thereof, without being whipt into it by the penalty of the law.

As for the firing of Mr. Shultz's cannon, your correspondents are entirely mistaken, as usual, in saying, that it is a *feu de joie*, for the ultimate success in the case. It was for two facts actually obtained—the one is a trial, and the other is a fair trial, neither of which, the opposite party intended that he ever should have.

AN EYE WITNESS.

HAMBURG, S. C., June 22, 1842.

Col. John Milledge.
Dear Sir:—While I, with those interested, were rejoicing on Tuesday evening last, over our success in my Bridge case; not over its final result, but over a trial, and a fair trial obtained in the Court of Equity, held at Edgefield C. H. week before last, for which we have been for so many years deprived, and was the aim of my antagonists we never should have—I saw two horses running away with a carriage. I also saw the carriage upset, but the horses went on, the body of which is no doubt shattered into fragments, if not utterly destroyed.

I am satisfied that the report of my Artillery caused this disaster; and I am truly glad that its extent is not beyond my power of repairing, which I will most cheerfully do.

I understand that this carriage belongs to you or to your dear mother.—My Dear Sir, I hope you will have the damages re